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EXPEDITED PROCEDURE  
EXAMINING GROUP 2876  
PATENT

Customer Number 22,852  
Attorney Docket No. 07447.0043  
Xerox Docket No. D/98704Q4

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

David Hecht et al.

Application No.: 09/456,105

Filed: December 6, 1999

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR  
SPATIALLY REGISTERING  
INFORMATION USING  
EMBEDDED DATA

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION**

This request for reconsideration is in response to the Examiner's Official Action dated January 16, 2002. Claims 1-2 are currently pending in the present application. The following remarks are submitted to be fully responsive to the Office Action. Reconsideration of this application in light of these remarks, and allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,444,779 to Daniele. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

According to the Examiner:

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Daniele teaches a glyph detector which detects a glyph code within regions of a document. Upon receipt of a pixel map image of the glyph code into memory, such as by input scanner, the decode values are then determined by glyph decoder. Once the glyph code is successfully decoded [into a digital data format representing a plurality of alphanumeric characters], the data represented therein may be parsed to determine copyright and related information for the document. Having decoded the glyph and parsed the information, [a] computer would, via information display, provide visual indication to an operator that the document was subject to copyright protection.

(January 16, 2002 Official Action at page 2 *quoting Daniele*.) (*Daniele* references removed.) As quoted above, Daniele teaches that a glyph code is decoded into alphanumeric characters and then parsed to determine copyright and related information for the document.

The present invention as recited in claims 1-2 is directed to a method and apparatus for displaying registered information. Claim 2 recites: capturing coded embedded glyph data from a substrate having first image information; decoding the coded embedded glyph data to develop registration information; and displaying second information registered with the first information based on the registration information. Neither the coded embedded glyph data, nor the second information are decoded into alphanumeric characters, parsed and then displayed. In fact, the coded embedded data is never displayed and the second information is not even on the substrate:

[a]n image capture device captures a portion of substrate 364, to thereby capture an image of a portion of the embedded code embodied thereon. The embedded code is decoded to determine an x,y location within the embedded code, and the orientation of substrate 364, represented by the crosshair arrow on substrate 364. A label code may also be decoded from the captured embedded code.

Based on the label code, image information 366 is retrieved from storage. The x,y location information and orientation information decoded from the embedded code embodied on substrate 364 are then used to register image information 366 with substrate 364.

(Applicants' specification at page 13, lines 7-15.) The second information, as provided above, is contained in image information retrieved from storage.

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Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that each and every claim limitation be disclosed by the applied reference. Daniele does not teach each and every claim limitation of claims 1-2, and therefore, as a matter of law, cannot anticipate these claims. That is, Daniele does not teach decoding the coded embedded data to develop registration information, and then displaying second information registered with first information based on the registration information. In fact, Daniele teaches away from this process when it provides that:

[o]nce the glyph code is successfully decoded into a digital data format representing a plurality of alphanumeric characters, for example any well-known information interchange code, the data represented therein may be parsed to determine copyright and related information for the original document.

(Daniele at col. 8, lines 22-27.) In essence, digital information in Daniele is converted into alphanumeric information, parsed and then displayed. Daniele does not teach the process of developing registration information, and then displaying second information. . .based on the registration information. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Daniele should be withdrawn and claims 1 and 2 allowed.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

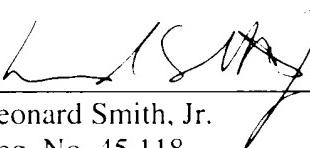
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Dated: April 16, 2002

By:

  
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